

Office of the Clerk
United States District Court
844 N. King Street, Lockbox 18
Wilmington, Delaware 19801-3570

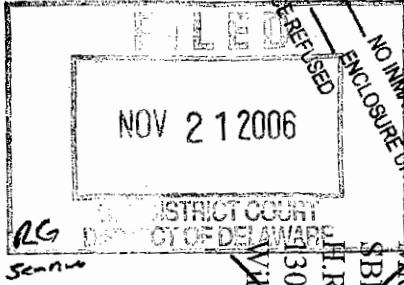
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN TO SENDER

☒ INMATE UNKNOWN
☐ INMATE RELEASED
☐ CORRESPONDENCE REFUSED

NO INMATE BY THIS SPELLING
ENCLOSURE UNAUTHORIZED

06 cv 637 GM

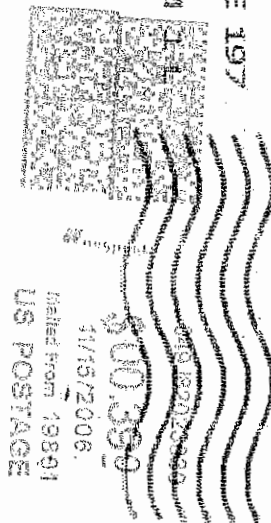


Michael D. Shuda
SB# 574596

J.R. Y.C.J.
301 E. 12th St.
Wilmington, DE 19809

☐ A ☐ C ☐ S
☐ INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS
☐ ATTEMPTED NOT KNOWN
☐ NO SUCH NUMBER/STREET
☐ NOT DELIVERABLE AS ADDRESSED
☐ OTHER
- UNABLE TO FORWARD

WILMINGTON DE 197
15 NOV 2006 PM 1:14



COMPLETED
RTS
RETURN TO SENDER

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

MICHAEL D. SHUDA,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	Civ. A. No. 06-637-GMS
)	
RAPHAEL WILLIAMS, Warden, and)	
CARL C. DANBERG, Attorney)	
General of the State of Delaware,)	
)	
Respondents.)	

ORDER

At Wilmington this 14th day of Nov., 2006;

IT IS ORDERED that:

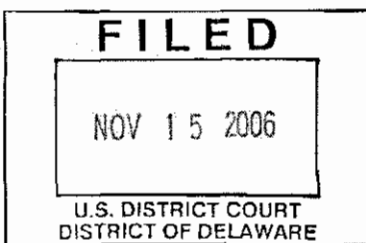
1. Petitioner Michael D. Shuda's *pro se* petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** for failure to exhaust state remedies. (D.I. 1.)

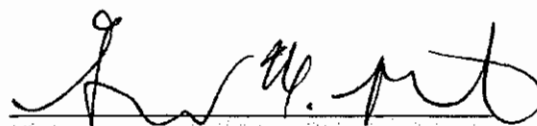
A federal district court may summarily dismiss a habeas petition when "it plainly appears from the face of the petition and any exhibits annexed to it that the petitioner is not entitled to relief." *See* Rule 4, 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254. A petitioner is not entitled to federal habeas relief unless he has exhausted state remedies for his habeas claims. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A). A petitioner seeking habeas corpus relief from the adverse effect of a detainer must first exhaust state remedies in the confining state. *Nelson v. George*, 399 U.S. 224 (1970).

In his petition,¹ Shuda contends that his continued custody in a Delaware state prison violates the terms of the Interstate Agreement on Detainers.² Shuda also indicates that he filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Superior Court challenging his continued custody under the Interstate Agreement on Detainers, but that the proceeding is still pending in state court. Consequently, exhaustion will not be complete until the conclusion of the proceeding in the Superior Court and any appeal taken therefrom. *See Evans v. Court of Common Pleas*, 959 F.2d 1227, 1234 (3d Cir. 1992)(explaining general rule that federal habeas review is unavailable until state criminal proceeding is completed); *Ross v. Carroll*, 2002 WL 31230810 (D. Del. Sept. 23, 2002). Accordingly, the court will summarily dismiss Shuda's petition without prejudice. Shuda can re-file his habeas petition once he has exhausted state remedies.

2. The court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *United States v. Eyer*, 113 F.3d 470 (3d Cir. 1997); 3rd Cir. Local Appellate Rule 22.2 (2002).

3. The clerk of the court is directed to mail a copy of this order to Shuda and to the respondents.




UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

¹Shuda's petition also raises claims regarding the conditions of his confinement, which are not properly raised in a § 2254 proceeding.

²The court notes that the notice of the case assignment, sent to Shuda at the prison address indicated on his petition, was returned as undeliverable because he has been released.